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VENABLE, BAETJER, HOWARD & CIVILETTI, LLP
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1201 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20005-3917
(202) 962-4800, Fax (202) 962-8300
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February 24, 2000

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Attorney Docket No.
32140-153023

Attention: Box Patent Application

Re: New Patent Application
Inventor: Ulrike JECK-PROSCH et al

Sir:

Please find attached hereto an application for patent which includes:
Specification, Claims, Declaration, Power of Attorney.

Drawing: 4 Sheets of Formal Drawings (Figs. 1-9).

Fee (see formula below) check enclosed.

Basic Fee \$345/690..... \$ 690.00

Additional Fees:

Total number of claims in excess of 20 0 times \$9/18 \$ ---.---

Number of independent claims 2 (1, 10)
in excess of 3: 0 times \$39/78..... \$ ---.---

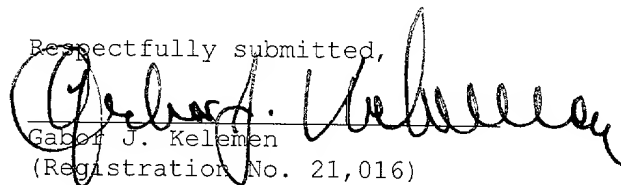
Multiple Dependent Claim \$130/260..... \$ ---.---

An assignment is likewise enclosed; Recording Fee ~~\$40~~ \$ 80.00

TOTAL FEES FOR THE ABOVE APPLICATION... \$ 770.00

In the event there is attached hereto no check, or a check for an insufficient amount, please charge the fee to our Account No. 22-0261 and notify us accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,


Gabor J. Kelemen
(Registration No. 21,016)

GJK:df

DC2-DOCS1-184866

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

INVENTORS : Ulrike JECK-PROSCH, Peter LANGE, and Ursula
SEFFNER-LEHNER

TITLE: MONO-, DI- OR TRIBASIC PROPELLANTS FOR GUN
AMMUNITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

ATTORNEYS AND CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

VENABLE, BAETJER, HOWARD and CIVILETTI, LLP
P.O. Box 34385
Washington, D.C. 20043-9998
Telephone: (202) 962-4800
Telefax: (202) 962-8300

ATTORNEY REFERENCE: 32140-153023

MONO-, DI- OR TRIBASIC PROPELLANTS FOR GUN AMMUNITION AND
METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

5 This application claims priority from German
Application 199 07 809.2 filed February 24, 1999, which is
incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The invention relates to propellants for gun
ammunition, particularly mono-, di- or tribasic
propellants, having surface treatments of desensitizing
substances and method of making the same.

15 In conventional mono-, di- or tribasic propellants for
gun ammunition, such as powders comprising nitrocellulose,
nitric acid esters (e.g., nitroglycerine, diethyl glycol
dinitrate, triethylene glycol dinitrate, butane triol
trinitrate, and metriol trinitrate), alkyl nitrate ethyl
nitramines, nitroguanidine, hexogen (RDX [cyclonite,
20 hexogen, T4, cyclo-1,3,5,-trimethylene-2,4,6,-trinitramine,
hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-S-triazine]), octogen (HMX [cyclo-
1,3,5,7-tetramethylene 2,4,6,8-tetranitramine]), 3-nitro-
1,2,4-triazol-5-one (NTO), hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitane

(CL-20) or mixtures of such powders, or powders mixed with additives (such as stabilizers), the maximum pressure of the combustion curve occurring during firing, and the muzzle velocity of the corresponding projectile, are
5 extensively dependent on the ambient temperature of the weapon. Because the weapon is designed for attaining the maximum pressure occurring within the temperature range for which the weapon is specified (e.g., -40°C to 60°C), and this pressure is not normally maximized in the range of the
10 temperature (21°C) at which the weapon is primarily used, the theoretically possible performance capability of the weapon is normally not met (i.e., in firing at the temperature of primary use).

There have been numerous attempts to develop
15 propellants in which the temperature dependence of the maximum pressure is relatively flat, so that the weapon approaches its optimum performance capability in the broadest-possible temperature range.

For example, German Offenlegungsschrift (application
20 published without examination) 33 46 287 discloses a propellant in which an approximately constant combustion behavior is attained in the range around the temperature of primary use by means of a mixture of homogeneous and

inhomogeneous powder components. One of the disadvantages of this known propellant, however, is that the homogeneous and inhomogeneous powder components must be matched precisely to one another. Otherwise, the firing behavior
5 of the propellant varies from firing to firing.

It is known from German Patent No. 25 20 882 that the temperature gradient, which is typically positive in conventional propellants (i.e., an increase in the maximum pressure with an increasing ambient temperature), can be
10 flattened in the range of the temperature of primary use by providing the powder granules of the propellant with inside channels having different cross sections. A disadvantage of this propellant is that it is relatively costly to produce.

15 J. Köhler and R. Meyer's book "Explosivstoffe" ("Explosives"), published by VCH Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Weinheim, 7th Revised and Expanded Edition, pp. 233 et seq., proposes to flatten the maximum pressure of the combustion curve of conventional propellants by additionally
20 subjecting these powders to a surface treatment employing combustion-retarding (desensitizing) substances. Non-energetic, monomolecular substances such as phthalates

(dibutyl phthalate), ureas (Centralit) or camphor are used as desensitizers.

An observed disadvantage of the above-mentioned desensitizers is that they reduce the energy content of the propellant, and effect a substantial loss in the performance as compared to the untreated powder. These substances also tend in part (especially phthalates, for example) to migrate into the propellant, and have a detrimental impact on its ballistic function.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a propellant, and a method of producing the propellant, in which the maximum-pressure curve can easily be flattened in the temperature range for which the weapon is specified.

This object and others are met by a composition of matter comprising propellants for gun ammunition surface treated with at least one of inert or energetic polymers and energetic, monomer softeners.

The concept underlying the invention is to perform a surface treatment on conventional mono-, di- or tribasic powders using special desensitizers, namely only those that have little or no tendency to migrate.

The desensitizers of the invention include inert or energetic polymers or large-volume monomers that practically do not migrate at all, and energetic, monomolecular substances, or mixtures of the components, that reduce the energy loss to a level that yields no perceptible decrease in performance capability during the firing of the weapon.

The surface treatment of the propellants can be accomplished by any known method of surface treatment. For example, the surface treatment may be sprayed on, as a solution or an emulsion, in a treatment drum, particularly a rotating treatment drum, or an impregnation method may be performed, in which the propellant is incubated in the treatment solution or emulsion for a specified period of time.

The following substances, used alone or as mixtures, have proven particularly advantageous for surface treatment:

- non-energetic polyesters, polyethers, polyurethanes, polyureas, polybutadienes, polyamides, cellulose esters (such as cellulose acetate, cellulose acetobutyrate, cellulose propionate);

- energetic polymers (e.g., poly-3-nitratomethyl-3-methyl oxetane (poly-NMMO), polyglycidyl nitrate (poly-GLYN), and glycidylazide polymer (GAP));
- alkyl nitrate ethyl nitramines (e.g., methyl nitrate ethyl nitramine (methyl-NENA), ethyl nitrate ethyl nitramine (methyl-NENA), and butyl nitrate ethyl nitramine (methyl-NENA));
- dinitro diazaalkanes;
- nitric acid esters (e.g., diethylene glycol dinitrate);
- nitroglycerine, triethylene glycol dinitrate, butane triol trinitrate, and metriol trinitrate; and
- bis(2,2-dinitropropyl) acetal (BDNPA), bis(2,2-dinitropropyl) formal (BDNPF).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1 and 2 show the dependence of the maximum pressure and the muzzle velocity on the ambient temperature of a first propellant, with and without the surface treatment according to the invention.

Figs. 3 and 4 show the temperature dependencies of the maximum pressure and muzzle velocity, as illustrated in Fig. 1, for a second propellant.

Figs. 5 and 6 show the temperature dependencies of the maximum pressure and muzzle velocity, as illustrated in Fig. 1, for a third propellant.

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a surface-treated powder granule.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken along line VIII - VIII of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view, similar to Fig. 8, of a further embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Example 1:

The propellant powder for which the surface treatment of the invention is to be performed is a dibasic propellant powders L 5460 used for 120-mm kinetic energy ammunition and has the following composition:

20	Nitrocellulose	59.5%
	Nitroglycerine	14.9%
	Diethylene glycol dinitrate	24.8%
	Akardite II (Methyl Diphenylurea)	0.7%

Other

0.1%.

A 4% ethanolic solution of ethyl-NENA is sprayed onto the propellant powder L 5460 in four portions in a conventional treatment drum. The surface-treated powder is
5 dried and subsequently subjected to different firing tests.

Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the result of the temperature firing using the surface treated powder in a 40-mm simulator (curve a) in comparison to untreated L 5460 (curve b). The maximum pressure (P_{\max}) of the combustion
10 curve and the muzzle velocity (v_0) are shown as a function of the temperature.

The results indicate that the surface-treated L 5460 has a distinctly flattened temperature dependence of the maximum pressure and the muzzle velocity in the temperature
15 range between 21°C and 63°C in comparison to the untreated powder.

Example 2:

The dibasic L 5460 described above is used again as
20 the propellant powder for surface treatment according to the invention.

Palamoll 632, a polyester comprising adipic acid and propane-1,2-diol, is applied to the surface of L 5460 in an

ethanolic emulsion (Palamoll: EtOH = 1 : 3). The treatment with 1.5% of the polymer is effected in a rotating treatment drum at 45°C. The emulsion, divided into four portions, is successively added over a period of five
5 hours; the solvent is simultaneously evaporated. Graphite is added multiple times during the treatment to prevent the granules from sticking.

Figs. 3 and 4 show the firing results of this powder in a 40-mm simulator from -40 to +63°C, in comparison to an
10 untreated L 5460. The maximum pressure and the muzzle velocity are, again, shown as a function of the temperature.

In this case, a distinct flattening of the pressure and velocity curves once again can be seen between 21°C and
15 +63°C (curve a) in comparison to the untreated propellant powder (curve b).

Table 1 lists the specific energy for the powders described in the previous two examples.

20 Table 1

Treatment	Specific Energy [J/g]
L 5460	1165

Example 1	4% ethyl-NENA	1165
Example 2	1.5% polyester	1145

The values for the specific energy indicate that the methods of the invention effect little or no loss in the performance capability of the propellants.

5

Example 3:

A monobasic, 7-hole propellant powder C/M 0800 that was produced with nitrocellulose as the energy carrier and Centralite I as the stabilizer is incubated in an emulsion of nitroglycerine in water in a rotating drum at 30°C until the solution is clarified.

The powder is then subjected to a second treatment in an emulsion of Palamoll 632 in water.

In this way, 10% nitroglycerine and 2% Palamoll were applied.

Figs. 5 and 6 show the results of a weapon firing with this powder in a 35-mm training ammunition (curve a), in comparison to a monobasic propellant powder B 6320 (curve b) normally used.

While the conventional monobasic propellant B 6320 exhibits a significant increase in pressure and muzzle

velocity between 21°C and 70°C, in the treated C/M 0800, a reduction in the temperature gradient is indicated in the range between 21°C and 52°C. Thus, a distinct improvement in performance capability in comparison to the conventional
5 propellant powder can also be anticipated in the medium-caliber range with these treated powders.

As microscopic examinations and tests involving combustion interruption in a ballistic bomb have shown, the desensitizer 1 deposits at the surface 2 of the respective
10 powder granule represented by 3 in Figs. 7, 8 and 9. The inside holes 4 of the propellant powder are also partially (Fig. 8) or completely (Fig. 9) covered by the desensitizer 1, or can even be completely sealed by the desensitizer. This coating 1 of the propellant granules 3 presumably
15 results in the desired change in the combustion behavior of the propellant, and thus in the observed reduction of the temperature gradient.

The method can be used for known 1-, 7- and 19-hole propellants and those having cylindrical, hexagonal or
20 rosette-shaped outer geometries.

The powder that is surface-treated according to the invention further exhibits a reduced sensitivity to special stresses, as can occur, for example, during enemy firing,

in comparison to untreated propellants of the same composition.

It will be understood that the above description of the present invention is susceptible to various
5 modifications, changes and adaptations, and the same are intended to be comprehended within the meaning and range of equivalents of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composition of matter comprising a propellant for gun ammunition surface treated with at least one of an inert or energetic polymer and energetic, monomer softener.
2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the propellant is at least one of mono-, di- and tri-basic propellants for gun ammunition.
3. The composition of claim 2, wherein the propellant comprises at least one of nitrocellulose, a nitric acid ester, an alkyl nitrate ethyl nitramine, nitroguanidine, hexogen, octogen, 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one, and hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitane.
4. The composition of claim 3, wherein the nitric acid ester is at least one of nitroglycerine, diethylene glycol dinitrate, butane triol trinitrate, metriol trinitrate, and triethylene glycol dinitrate.
5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the polymer is at least one of polyester, polyether, polyurethane, polyurea, polybutadiene, polyamide, and cellulose ester.

6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the polymer comprises at least one of poly-3-nitratomethyl-3-methyl oxetane, polyglycidyl nitrate, and glycidylazide polymer.
7. The composition of claim 1, wherein the energetic softener comprises at least one of alkyl nitrate ethyl nitramine, nitric acid ester, bis(2,2-dinitropropyl) acetal, bis(2,2-dinitropropyl) formal, and dinitrodiazaalkane.
8. The composition of claim 7, wherein the alkyl nitrate ethyl nitramine comprises at least one of methyl nitrate ethyl nitramine, ethyl nitrate ethyl nitramine, and butyl nitrate ethyl nitramine.
9. The composition of claim 7, wherein the nitric acid ester comprises at least one of nitroglycerine, diethyl glycol dinitrate, triethylene glycol dinitrate, butane triol trinitrate, and metriol trinitrate.
10. A method for producing a propellant powder for gun ammunition, comprising the step of surface-treating the propellant powder with an agent comprising at least one of inert or energetic polymer and energetic, monomer softener.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the propellant is at least one of mono-, di- and tri-basic propellants for gun ammunition.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein the propellant comprises at least one of nitrocellulose, a nitric acid ester, an alkyl nitrate ethyl nitramine, nitroguanidine, hexogen, octogen, 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one, and hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitane.
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the nitric acid ester is at least one of nitroglycerine, diethylene glycol dinitrate, butane triol trinitrate, metriol trinitrate, and triethylene glycol dinitrate.
14. The method of claim 10, wherein the polymer is at least one of polyester, polyether, polyurethane, polyurea, polybutadiene, polyamide, and cellulose ester.
15. The method of claim 10, wherein the polymer comprises at least one of poly-3-nitratomethyl-3-methyl oxetane, polyglycidyl nitrate, and glycidylazide polymer.
16. The method of claim 10, wherein the energetic softener comprises at least one of alkyl nitrate ethyl nitramine, nitric acid ester, bis(2,2-dinitropropyl) acetal, bis(2,2-dinitropropyl) formal, and dinitrodiazaalkane.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the alkyl nitrate ethyl nitramine comprises at least one of methyl nitrate ethyl nitramine, ethyl nitrate ethyl nitramine, and butyl nitrate ethyl nitramine.
18. The method of claim 16, wherein the nitric acid ester comprises at least one of nitroglycerine, diethyl glycol dinitrate, triethylene glycol dinitrate, butane triol trinitrate, and metriol trinitrate.
19. The method of claim 10, wherein the surface-treating step comprises the step of applying the agent, as one of a solution and an emulsions; by one of spraying in a rotating drum and incubating in an impregnating solution.
20. The method of claim 10, wherein the polymer components and the energetic, monomer softener components are applied by one of application of a mixture of the two components and through a two-stage, consecutive treatment.

MONO-, DI- OR TRIBASIC PROPELLANTS FOR GUN AMMUNITION AND
METHOD OF PRODUCING THE SAME

ABSTRACT

The invention relates to method of producing mono-, di- or tribasic propellants for gun ammunition, in which mono-, di- or tribasic propellants are surface-treated with the aid of desensitizing substances. The surface treatment flattens the maximum pressure curve of the propellant in the operating temperature range of the weapon. The desensitizing substances comprise inert or energetic polymers and energetic, monomer softeners or mixtures of the two components.

FIG.1

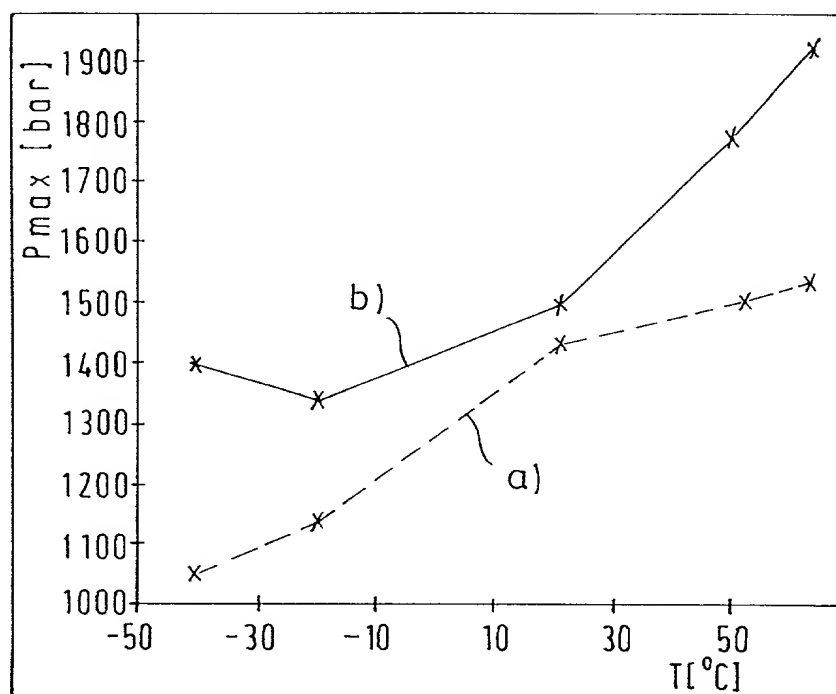
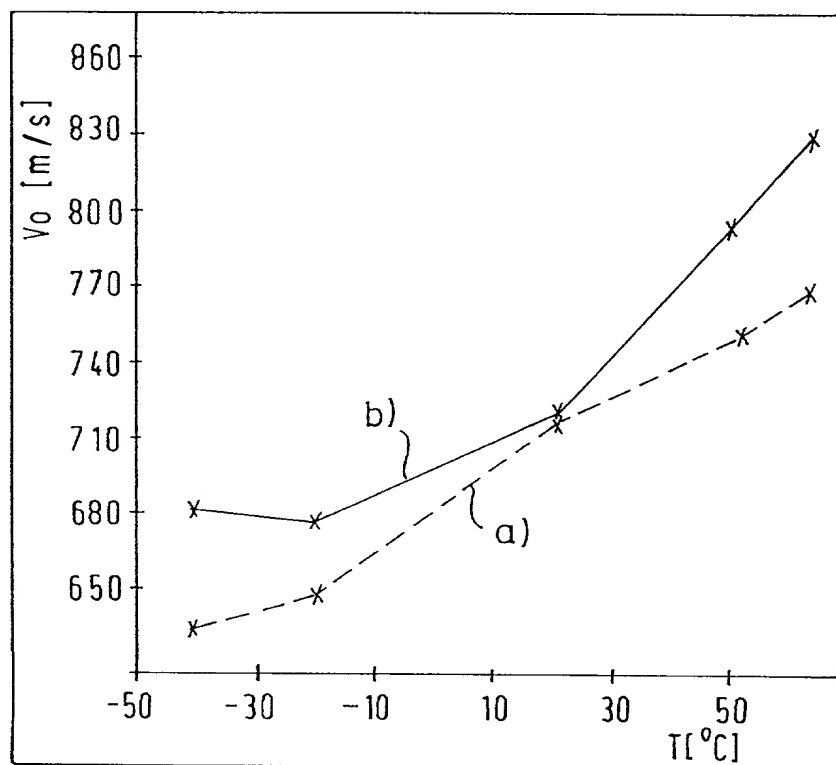


FIG.2



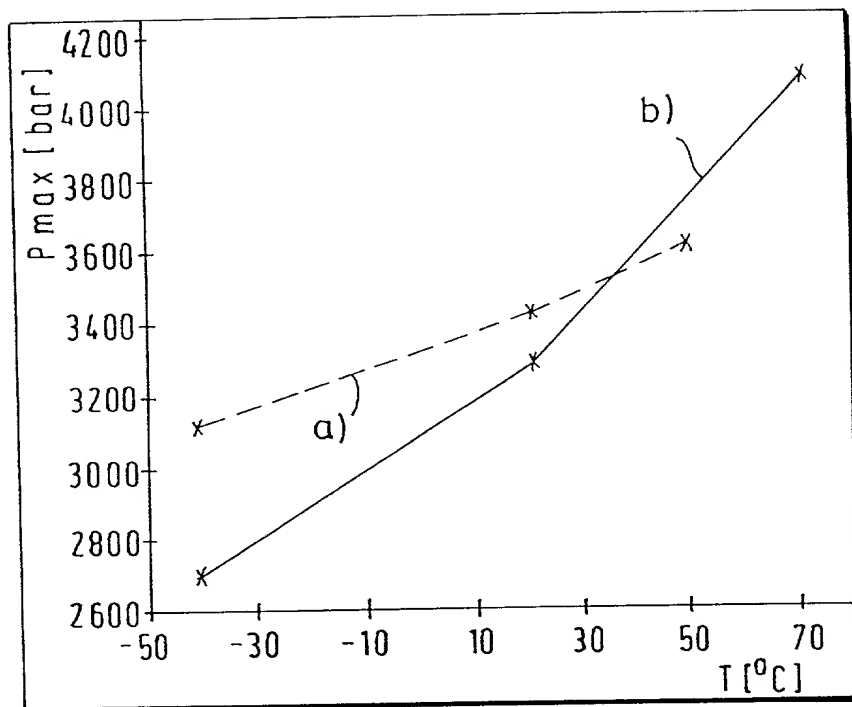
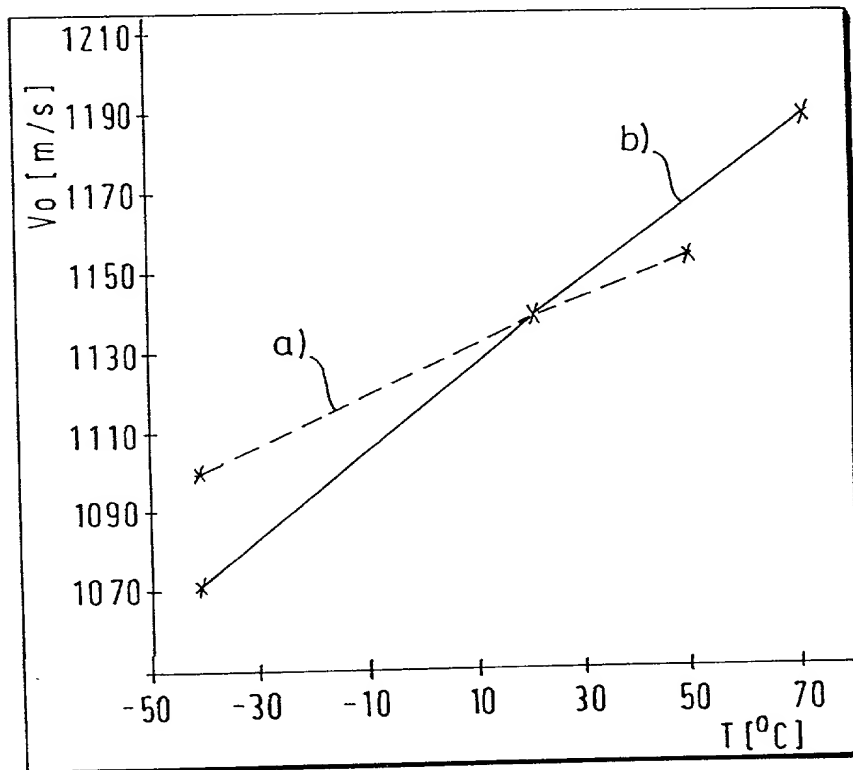
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FIG.6



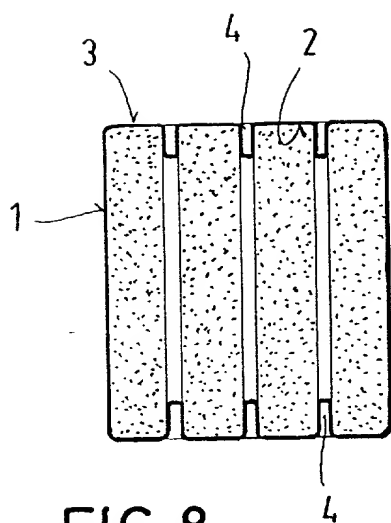
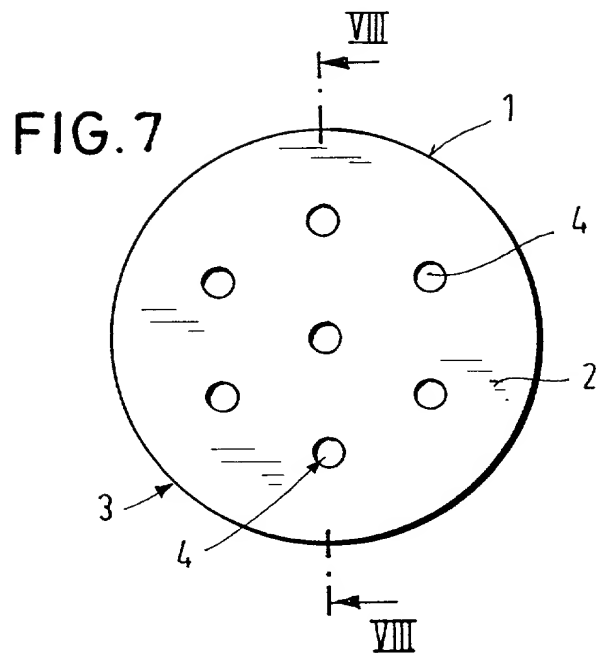


FIG.8

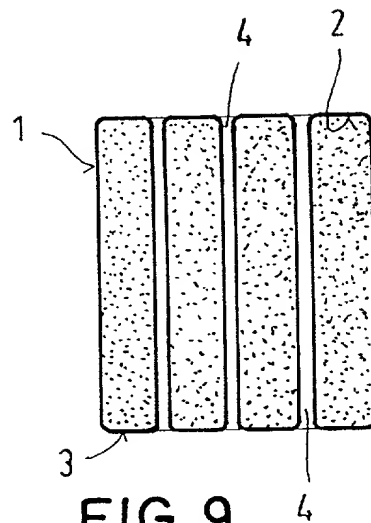


FIG.9

W.WC 9701-05

**DECLARATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION,
POWER OF ATTORNEY, DESIGNATION OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**

Attorney Dock
32140-15302

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as set below next to my name, and that I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and which a patent is sought on the invention entitled MONO-, DI- OR TRIBASIC PROPELLANTS FOR C
AMMUNITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME the specification of which
[X] is attached hereto.

[] was filed on _____ as Application No. _____
and was amended on _____ [if applicable].
[] was filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty on _____
Serial No. _____, the United States of America being designated.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) patent, utility model, design or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent, utility model, design or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of application(s) on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed	
Number	Country	Date Filed	Yes	No
199 07 809.2	Germany	February 24, 1999	X	

I hereby appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: George H. Spencer (Reg. No. 18,038), Norman N. Kunitz (Reg. No. 20,511), Robert J. Frank (Reg. No. 19,112), Gabor J. Kelemen (Reg. No. 21,016), Robert Kinberg (Reg. No. 26,924), John Schneller (Reg. No. 26,031), Ashley J. Wells (Reg. No. 29,847), Allen Wood (Reg. No. 28,134), P.O. Box 343 Washington, D.C. 20043-9998, Telephone: (202) 962-4800, Telefax: (202) 962-8300. Address all correspondence to: VENABLE, BAETJER, HOWARD & CIVILETTI, LLP, P.O. Box 34385, Washington, D.C. 20043-9998.

The undersigned hereby authorizes the U.S. attorneys named herein to accept and follow instructions from the undersigned's assignee, if any, and/or, if the undersigned is not a resident of the United States, the undersigned domestic attorney, patent attorney or patent agent, as to any action to be taken in the Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. attorneys and the undersigned. In the event of a change in the person(s) from whom instructions may be taken, the U.S. attorneys named herein will be notified by the undersigned.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made herein of information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under §1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or a patent issued thereon.

Signature: Ulrike Jeck-Prosch Date: 10. February, 2000.
Sole or First Joint Inventor: Ulrike JECK-PROSCH
Citizenship: Germany
Residence and Post Office Address: Sophienweg 18; 85716 Unterschleißheim; Germany

Signature: _____ Date: _____, 2000.
Second Joint Inventor: Peter LANGE
Citizenship: Germany
Residence and Post Office Address: Liebigstr. 2; 84478 Waldkraiburg; Germany

Signature: Ursula Seffner-Lehner Date: 10. February, 2000.
Third Joint Inventor: Ursula SEFFNER-LEHNER
Citizenship: Germany
Residence and Post Office Address: Schwalbenweg 6c; 84478 Waldkraiburg; Germany
DC2-DOCSI-180349

004220" 69927550

DECLARATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION,
POWER OF ATTORNEY, DESIGNATION OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Attorney Docket
32140-153023

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and that I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled MONO-, DI- OR TRIBASIC PROPELLANTS FOR GUN AMMUNITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME the specification of which

[X] is attached hereto.

[] was filed on _____ as Application No. _____
and was amended on _____ [if applicable].

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Signature: _____ Date: _____, 2000.

Sole or First Joint Inventor: Ulrike JECK-PROSCH

Citizenship: Germany

Residence and Post Office Address: Sophienweg 18; 85716 Unterschleißheim; Germany

Signature: Peter Lange Date: February 09, 2000.

Second Joint Inventor: Peter LANGE

Citizenship: Germany

Residence and Post Office Address: Rosenweg 5a; 83119 Obing
Liebigstr. 2; 84478 Waldkraiburg; Germany

Signature: _____ Date: _____, 2000.

Third Joint Inventor: Ursula SEFFNER-LEHNER

Citizenship: Germany

Residence and Post Office Address: Schwalbenweg 6c; 84478 Waldkraiburg; Germany